

**15810. Misbranding of Pinkolo ointment. U. S. v. 20 Dozen Packages of Pinkolo Ointment. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 22494. I. S. No. 20737-x. S. No. 610.)**

On March 8, 1928, the United States attorney for the District of Porto Rico, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 20 dozen packages of Pinkolo ointment, at Mayaguez, P. R., alleging that the article had been shipped by Gabriel J. Fajardo, of New York, N. Y., on or about April 30, 1926, to Porto Rico, and that it was being offered for sale and sold in Porto Rico, and charging misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act as amended.

Analysis of a sample of the article by this department showed that it consisted essentially of zinc oxide, mercuric oxide, and camphor in an ointment base.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was misbranded in that the following statements in Spanish borne on the labeling, regarding the curative and therapeutic effects of the article, were false and fraudulent, since it contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed: (Carton label, translation) "For the treatment of acute and chronic skin and scalp diseases. \* \* \* For eczema, psoriasis, pruritus of the anus, herpes, blepharitis, trachoma, chronic and syphilitic ulcers. For the treatment of acne, syccosis, pimples, scab, burns, alopecia, hemorrhoids. \* \* \* In severe and persistent cases \* \* \* For pruritus of the anus;" (tube label, translation) "For the treatment of diseases of the scalp and skin;" (circular, translation) "For the efficacious treatment of cutaneous inflammations, parasitic affections of the skin \* \* \* indolent ulcers, infected wounds, chancroids \* \* \* and for alleviating severe itching. \* \* \* Pinkolo possesses marked antiseptic properties which liberate the skin from infective germs and parasites. These are the causes of many external inflammations which lead to diseases of the skin. Pinkolo eliminates the cause—Pinkolo stimulates the tissues which have hardened up, renewing their activity, so that the hardened, reddish, and swelled parts, especially around old ulcers and chronic inflammations, return to their normal state. Pinkolo stimulates and revives the skin—Due to its alleviating action, Pinkolo softens and protects the affected parts thus hastening their healing. Pinkolo \* \* \* cures the skin. Pinkolo ointment is the indicated treatment for inflamed, scabby, hardened, or swelled skin; or whenever there are signs of infection \* \* \*. After washing the wound, ulcer, or other affection with recently boiled water, apply Pinkolo \* \* \*. For stimulating the cicatrization—In old ulcers and chronic affections of the skin \* \* \*. Special Use—Eczema—It heals up promptly with applications of Pinkolo \* \* \*. Pustules and Boils \* \* \* All bacterial infection \* \* \* For those cases, Pinkolo is the ideal ointment \* \* \*. Although Pinkolo is very active in its curative properties; old or chronic affections require an extensive and persistent treatment. Use Pinkolo Ointment from the start of the disease if further infirmities are to be avoided. Pinkolo Ointment has given good results in Guao infection and other poisonous plants \* \* \* anal or vulvar pruritus, syphilitic, varicose and other ulcers, \* \* \* use it twice a day until healing starts \* \* \* Pinkolo \* \* \* prevents the spreading of the disease. \* \* \* use it freely at the first sign of skin affection."

On or about April 18, 1928, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**15811. Misbranding of compound Neovigor tablets. U. S. v. 93 Bottles of Compound Neovigor Tablets. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 22495. I. S. No. 20736-x. S. No. 611.)**

On March 8, 1928, the United States attorney for the District of Porto Rico, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 93 bottles of compound Neovigor tablets, at Ponce, P. R., alleging that the article had been shipped by the North American Drug Co., of New York, N. Y., on or about September 10, 1927, to Porto Rico, and that it was being offered for sale and sold in Porto Rico by Moscoso Hno. & Co., Ponce, P. R., and charging misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act as amended.